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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

NOLAN WAI-YIP DUONG
AMBER YI SHAO

Plaintiffs,

vs.

MICHAEL CHERTOFF, Secretary of the
Department of Homeland Security;
ROBERT S. MUELLER,
Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation

Defendants.

Case No.: C 07-03018 JW

**PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF
MOTION AND MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

District Judge: Honorable James Ware
Date: November 19, 2007
Time: 9:00 a.m.

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO DEFENDANTS AND THEIR ATTORNEY OF RECORD:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this matter may be heard before the Honorable Judge James Ware, located at 280 South First St., Courtroom 8, 4th Floor, San Jose, CA 95113, the above referenced Plaintiffs will and hereby move the court for summary judgment on the ground that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.¹

MOTION

¹Plaintiff requests that the Court continue the Case Management Conference scheduled for October 1, 2007 at 10:00 a.m. to the same date of the hearing on Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment in order to conserve judicial resources.

1 Plaintiffs Nolan Wai-Yip Duong and Amber Yi Shao move this court for summary
2 judgment pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This motion is based on
3 this Notice, the points and authorities in support of this motion, the complaint and documents
4 attached thereto, and upon such other matters as may be presented to the Court at the time of the
5 hearing.

6 **STATEMENT OF RELIEF SOUGHT BY PLAINTIFF**

7 Plaintiffs seek summary judgment in their mandamus action for the Court to enter an
8 order requiring Defendants to expeditiously complete the security clearances on Plaintiff Amber
9 Yi Shao's application for adjustment of status and requiring the Citizenship and Immigration
10 Services (CIS) to process the case to conclusion. In addition, the Plaintiffs pray that the Court
11 grant such other relief that may be just and appropriate, including costs, expenses, and reasonable
12 attorney's fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412 (1991).

13 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

14 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

15 On December 12, 2003, Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao filed an I-485 application to adjust
16 status to lawful permanent resident with the USCIS San Francisco Office. Plaintiff's Original
17 Complaint, Exhibit 1. Plaintiff was interviewed on this application by the San Francisco Office
18 on June 2, 2004 and was informed after the interview that her case was pending security
19 clearance. Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Exhibit 2. At this time, the FBI name check appears
20 to be the only reason for the delay in adjudication of Plaintiff's I-485 application. Plaintiff's
21 Original Complaint, Exhibit 2. Plaintiff's I-485 application has now remained pending for more
22 than three years and eight months from the date of filing.

23 **ARGUMENT**

24 Summary judgment is appropriate because the pleadings, when viewed in the light most
25 favorable to the nonmoving party, demonstrate that "there is no genuine issue as to any material
26 fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." *Cleotex Corp. v. Catrett*,
27 477 U.S. 317 at 323 (1986).
28

1 Plaintiffs are entitled to relief under 28 U.S.C. §1361 and the Administrative Procedures
 2 Act as a matter of law. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1361, district courts have original jurisdiction to
 3 compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty. While the duty is often mandatory or
 4 ministerial, the duty may also be in the exercise of discretion. Although an officer may have
 5 discretion to adjudicate an application, it has a non-discretionary duty to process the application.
 6 Failure to perform such duties can be contrary to law for mandamus to lie. *Davis v. Shultz*, 453,
 7 F.2d 497, 502 (3rd Cir. 1971), *Naporano Metal and Iron Company v. Secretary of Labor*, 529
 8 F.2d 537 (3d Cir. 1976). Jurisdiction exists to challenge a U.S. official's authority to "take or
 9 fail to taken an action as opposed to a decision taken within . . . discretion." *Patel v. Reno*, 134
 10 F.3d 929 (9th Cir. 1997). Courts have also found jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §1331 and the
 11 APA. *Saleh v. Ridge*, 367 F. Supp.2d 508 (S.D.N.Y. 2005); *Wang v. Reno*, No. 01 Civ. 1698
 12 (BSJ), 201 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15577, (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 27, 2001).

13 The Administrative Procedures Act (APA) provides a cause of action when the
 14 government unreasonably delays action or fails to act altogether. 5 U.S.C. §§ 555(b) and
 15 706(1). The APA states that federal courts can "compel agency action unlawfully withheld or
 16 unreasonably delayed." 5 U.S.C. § 706(1). Agency action also includes the "failure to act." 5
 17 U.S.C. § 551(13). The APA imposes a clear duty on Defendants to act on Plaintiff's
 18 application. Administrative agencies such as CIS do not have discretion to "avoid discharging
 19 the duties that Congress intended them to perform." *Yu v. Brown*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 922, 931
 20 (D.N.M. 1999). In addition, a general timing provision for agencies is provided within the APA
 21 at 5 U.S.C. § 555(b), which states that agency action should be concluded within a reasonable
 22 time. *See Forest Guardians v. Babbitt*, 174 F.3d 1178 (10th Cir. 1999).

23 Courts have concluded that subject matter jurisdiction exists over whether Defendants
 24 have unreasonably delayed in performing their non-discretionary duty to adjudicate I-485
 25 applications. *Wu v. Chertoff*, No. C-06-7880 SI, 2007 WL 1223858, *3 (N.D. Cal. 2007);
 26 *Gelfer v. Chertoff*, No. C-06-06724 WHA, 2007 WL 902382, *2 (N.D. Cal.2007); *Singh v.*
 27 *Still*, 470 F. Supp. 2d 1067 (N.D. Cal. 2007); *Liu v. Chertoff*, No. S-06-2808 RRB EFB,*10
 28

(E.D. Cal. August 22, 2007)(copy attached).

Mandamus is appropriate where the plaintiff has a clear right to the relief requested, the defendant has a clear duty to act, and no other adequate remedy is available. *Fallini v. Hodel*, 783 F.2d 1343 (9th Cir. 1986). 1) their claim is clear and certain, 2) the official's duty is nondiscretionary, ministerial, and so plainly prescribed as to be free from doubt, and 3) no other adequate remedy is available. *Kildare v. Saenz*, 325 F.3d 1078, 1084 (9th Cir. 2003). Plaintiff has a clear right to adjustment of status, the Defendants have a non-discretionary duty to provide that relief, and Plaintiff has no other adequate remedy available.

Section 245 of the INA and 8 U.S.C. § 1255(a) is the statute governing adjustment of status applications:

The status of an alien who was inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States or the status of any other alien having an approved petition for classification under subparagraph (A)(iii), (A)(iv), (B)(ii), or (B)(iii) of section 204(a)(1) or 3. may be adjusted by the Attorney General, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if (1) the alien makes an application for such adjustment, (2) the alien is eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is admissible to the United States for permanent residence, and (3) an immigrant visa is immediately available to him at the time his application is filed.

It has been found that the INA establishes a clear right to the relief for adjustment of status applicants. *See Yu*, 36 F. Supp. 2d at 930-932; *Ahmed v. DHS*, 328 F.3d 383 (7th Cir. 2003); *Paunescu v. INS*, 76 F. Supp. 2d 896, 901 (N.D. Ill. 1999). Defendants have not provided any evidence contrary to Plaintiff's claim to have met all the statutory requirements for adjustment of status. Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Exhibits 1, 2. Thus, Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao has a clear and certain claim for adjustment of status.

Defendants have a non-discretionary duty to adjudicate Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao's adjustment of status application. *See Yu*, 36 F. Supp. 2d at 925; *Agbemape v. INS*, No. 97 C 8547, 1998 WL 292441 (N.D. Ill. 1998); *Elkhatib v. Butler*, No. 04-222407, 2006 WL 2333566 (S.D. Fla. 2005); *Aboushaban v. Mueller*, No. C 07-1280 BZ, 2006 WL 3041086 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 24, 2006). Defendants have a duty to simply process these applications. *Gelfer v. Chertoff*, No. C-06-06724 WHA, 2007 WL 902382 (N.D. Cal. March 22, 2007). Furthermore, the

1 Administrative Procedures Act (APA) also imposes a clear duty on Defendants to act on
2 Plaintiff's application. §§ 555(b) and 706(1).

3 Plaintiffs also state an APA claim against the FBI. An agency's mandatory duty to act
4 may be expressed in a single statute or from several Congressional enactments which, read
5 together, clearly imply a mandatory duty. *Kaplan v. Chertoff*, No. C 06-5304, 2007 U.S. Dist.
6 LEXIS 22935, (E.D. Pa. 2007). The *Kaplan* court, after careful analysis of several
7 congressional schemes, including Pub. L No. 101-515, 104 Stat, 2101, 2112(1990) and 8 CFR
8 §§ 316.4, 334.2, and 72 Fed. Reg. 4888-01(proposed Feb. 1, 2007), held that Congress has, by
9 implication, imposed on the FBI a mandatory duty to complete the background checks. As a
10 result, the APA requires that the FBI complete the criminal background checks in a reasonable
11 amount of time.

12 The CIS has failed to adjudicate Plaintiff Amber Shao's adjustment of status application
13 within a reasonable time. Reasonableness of the delay is a factual determination to be
14 determined on a case by case basis. *Yu*, 36 F.Supp. 2d at 953. One can look to internal
15 operating procedures or what the average adjudication time is for adjustment of status
16 applications, such as processing reports. The CIS' own processing dates for I-485 adjustment
17 applications at the San Francisco Office as of August 16, 2007 is February 13, 2007 (See
18 attached). Congress, under the Immigration Services and Infrastructure Improvements Act of
19 2000, expects that immigration benefit applications completed within 180 days. 8 U.S.C. §
20 1571 ("It is the sense of Congress that the processing of an immigration benefit application
21 should be completed not later than 180 days . . .").

22 Six factors may also assist the Court in determining what is an unreasonable delay. They
23 include 1) time agencies take to make decisions must be governed by the rule of reason; 2)
24 where Congress has provided a timetable or other indication of speed it expects the agency to
25 proceed in the enabling statute, that statutory scheme may supply content for this rule of reason;
26 3) delays that might be reasonable in the sphere of economic regulation are less tolerable when
27 human health and welfare are at stake; 4) the court should consider the effect of expediting
28 delayed action on agency activities of a higher or competing authority; 5) the court should also

1 take into account the nature and extent of the interests prejudiced by delay; and 6) the court need
2 not find any impropriety lurking behind agency lassitude in order to hold that agency action is
3 unreasonably delayed. *Yu*, 36 F. Supp. 2d at 934. Furthermore, the source of the delay is
4 another factor in determining whether a delay is unreasonable, such as the complexity of the
5 investigation and the defendant's own participation in the delay. *Saleh*, 367 F. Supp. 2d. at 511-
6 512; *Bartoloni v. Ashcroft*, 226 F. Supp. 2d 350, 354 (D. Conn. 2002).

7 Under the first *TRAC* factor regarding the timing of decisions by the rule of reason, the
8 processing of I-485 applications and FBI name checks must be looked at in relation to the
9 particulars of Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao's case. In the instant case, Defendants have provided no
10 evidence to explain the reason for the delay in the adjudication of Plaintiff's adjustment of status
11 application or whether it has taken any action at all. Defendants have provided no explanation
12 for the delay in Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao's name check—when it was requested or what accounts
13 for the delay in completion of the name check. In a recent mandamus case decided in this
14 district, where a FBI name check caused a delay in processing, the Court granted summary
15 judgment compelling the defendants to adjudicate the I-485 application. *Singh v. Still*, 470 F.
16 Supp. 2d 1067 (N.D. Cal. 2007). In *Singh*, the Court found that the CIS and the FBI had a duty
17 to process the applications and the name checks within a reasonable time, respectively,
18 regardless of who was responsible for the delay. *Singh*, 470 F. Supp. 2d at 1068.

19 Furthermore, the value and effectiveness of the FBI name check itself is being called into
20 question. The 2007 Annual Report Recommendations by the CIS Ombudsman concluded that
21 the FBI name check process was of limited value and may actually impose greater risk to
22 national security:

23 “The Ombudsman agrees with the assessment of many case workers and supervisors
24 at USCIS field offices and service centers that the FBI name check process has
25 limited value to public safety or national security, especially because in almost every
26 case the applicant is in the United States during the name check process, living or
27 working without restriction . . . Delays in the name check process actually prolong
28 an individual's presence in the United States while the check is pending. In this
sense, the current USCIS name check policy may increase the risk to national security
by extending the time a potential criminal or terrorist remains in this country.” See
excerpts of Citizen and Immigration Services Ombudsman Annual Report to

1 Congress June 2007, p.40.

2 Under the second *TRAC* factor, although there is no statutory directive from Congress
3 regarding a specific time for adjudication of the I-485 application, reasonable time can be
4 determined through other methods, including the use of *TRAC* factors. Guidelines can also be
5 gleaned via the USCIS' and FBI's own average processing times, which provide an indication of
6 the speed with which to determine reasonableness. The APA also provides a timing provision
7 which states that agency action should be concluded within a reasonable time. *See Forest*
8 *Guardians v. Babbitt*, 174 F.3d 1178 (10th Cir. 1999); *Haidari v. Frazier*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
9 89177, *9-11 (D. Minn. 2006). Lack of a specified deadline within the statute does not lessen
10 Defendants' duty to Plaintiff to adjudicate her petition. *Razaq v. Poulous*, No. C-06-2461 WDB,
11 2007 WL 61844, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 8, 2007) ("The fact that neither the statute nor regulations
12 establish a specific deadline does not change the character of the duty itself . . . Congress
13 expected the executive branch to receive applications of this kind and then to 'adjudicate' them
14 to decision.").

15 The third *TRAC* factor considers delays with impacts on human health or welfare, as
16 opposed to those economic in nature, to be less tolerable. This coincides with the fifth *TRAC*
17 factor, which weighs the nature and extent of interests prejudiced by the delay. No evidence has
18 been provided to indicate there is a security concern in relation to Plaintiff's case. Security
19 concerns are important but not as a guise for an agency to fail to carry out the duties required of
20 them. In this case, human welfare is implicated through the impairment of Plaintiff's right to
21 have her application adjudicated. *See, e.g. Singh*, 470 F. Supp. 2d at 1070. Plaintiff has been
22 adversely impacted by being deprived of a decision for more than three years and eight months;
23 by being unable to plan or pursue a future course of action in the United States due to the
24 pendency of the applications, including the inability to take advantage of employment
25 opportunities; by repeatedly applying and paying for extensions of employment authorization and
26 travel documents; and being further delayed in their opportunity to apply for naturalization. *See*
27 Declaration from Amber Yi Shao.

1 The effect of expediting the action on agency activities of a higher/competing authority is
 2 the fourth *TRAC* factor. As a practical matter, expediting the delayed action on the I-485
 3 application has routinely occurred in the past without seemingly to impinge on the agency's
 4 activities of a higher or competing authority. In fact, many mandamus cases in this district have
 5 been dismissed because the cases have been successfully expedited by the Defendants, reflecting
 6 that no higher or competing authority was compromised when the court compelled the agency to
 7 act. Moreover, if security concerns are a top priority, it would follow that name checks should be
 8 completed as soon as expediently possible rather than be pending indefinitely. Plaintiffs are
 9 simply requesting that the Court intervene to ensure established procedures are timely being
 10 followed without any unreasonable delay.

11 The final *TRAC* factor states that the Court does not need to find impropriety in order to
 12 find that agency action is unreasonably delayed. Indeed, the fact that Plaintiffs' case has been
 13 pending for over four years is sufficient under this factor, even absent a specific motivation to
 14 delay by the Defendants. Courts within this district have found delays alone sufficient to warrant
 15 mandamus relief. *Aboushaban v. Mueller*, No. C 06-1280 BZ, 2006 WL 3041086 (N.D. Cal.
 16 Oct. 24, 2006); *Singh v. Still*, 470 F. Supp. 2d 1067 (N.D. Cal. 2007); *Gelfer v. Chertoff*, No. C-
 17 06-06724 WHA, 2007 WL 902382 (N.D. Cal. March 22, 2007)(more than two year delay to be
 18 unreasonable as a matter of law). Courts in other districts have found cases where adjustment of
 19 status applications have been pending for over 6 to 24 months unreasonable. *See Liu v. Chertoff*,
 20 No. S-06-2808 RRB EFB,*18 (E.D. Cal. August 22, 2007)("[D]elay of more than two-and-a-half
 21 years is unreasonable under the specific circumstances because there is no evidence in the record
 22 demonstrating that the delay is attributable to Plaintiffs nor is there any particularized evidence in
 23 the record sufficiently explaining the reasons for the extended delay")(copy attached); *Galvez v.*
 24 *Howerton*, 503 F.Supp. 35, 39 (C.D. Cal.1980); *Paunescu*, 76 F. Supp. 2d at 901-02;
 25 *Agbemape*, 1998 WL 292441; *Yu*, 36 F. Supp. 2d at 931-32; *Elkhatib*, 2006 WL 2333566. *See*
 26 *also Salehian v. Novak*, No. 06-459, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77028 (D. Conn. 2006) (application
 27 pending for more than two years); *Tjin-A-Tam v. United States Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, No. 05-
 28 23339, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17994 (D. Fla. 2007) (application pending for more than three

1 years); *But see Zahani v. Neufeld*, No. 05-1857, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 56416 (M.D. Fla. 2006)
2 (application pending for more than three years); *Chaudry v. Chertoff*, No. 06-1303, 2006 U.S.
3 Dist. LEXIS 66842 (D. Minn. 2006) (application pending for 17 months); *Jabr v. Chertoff*, No.
4 06-543, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84588 (D. Mo. 2006) (applications pending for more than three
5 years); *Mustafa v. Pasquerell*, No. 05-0658, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8047 (W.D. Tex. 2006)
6 (applications pending more than four years); *Safadi v. Howard*, 466 F. Supp. 2d 696 (E.D. Va.
7 2006) (applications pending for more than four years).

8 Thus, the balancing of the *TRAC* factors, as well as the specific facts of this case,
9 indicate the Defendants have delayed unreasonably in adjudicating Plaintiff's adjustment of
10 status application. Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao filed her adjustment of status application on
11 December 12, 2003. After Plaintiff's interview on June 2, 2004, over three years and eight
12 months have passed with no further action taken on Plaintiff's case.

13 Mandamus relief in adjustment of status cases, such as this one, can be granted due solely
14 to the length of the delay. Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao filed her case over three years and eight
15 months ago, and the Defendants, have a duty to complete the adjudication of Plaintiff's
16 adjustment of status application within a reasonable time. Even without a statutory timetable,
17 reasonableness of delay can be determined through various means, including the application of
18 the *TRAC* factors and consideration of the reasons for the delay, complexity of the case, and the
19 agency's own average processing times. Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao has complied with the
20 requirements for eligibility under the statute. Mandamus relief is warranted here because there is
21 no indication of good faith efforts by Defendants to alleviate the delay. Defendants have not
22 proffered any evidence demonstrating that Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao is not eligible for adjustment
23 of status or that national security concerns are implicated specifically in relation to Plaintiff
24 Amber Yi Shao's case. Absent the court's order, the application is likely to continue pending
25 without decision, and thus, Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao has no other adequate remedy available.
26 The Mandamus Act and the APA provide a check on both the CIS and FBI for their failure to
27 fulfill their duties, namely their failure to act within a reasonable time.

28 Because Plaintiff Amber Yi Shao has a clear right to the relief requested, Defendants

1 have a clear duty to adjudicate Plaintiff's adjustment of status application, and no other adequate
2 remedy is available, the relief of mandamus is warranted. The evidence considered in the light
3 most favorable to the government, demonstrates, as a matter of law, that Defendants have
4 unreasonably delayed in the processing of Plaintiff's adjustment of status application.

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 For the reasons set forth herein, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court grant
7 summary judgment in favor of the Plaintiffs and a writ of mandamus be issued against all
8 Defendants.

9 DATED: August 29, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

11 / S /

12 Justin X. Wang

13 Attorney for Plaintiffs
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

XIN LIU and HAU REN,

No. Civ. S-06-2808 RRB EFB

Plaintiffs,

Memorandum of Opinion
and Order

v.

MICHAEL CHERTOFF, Secretary of
the Department of Homeland
Security; EMILIO T. GONZALES,
Director United States
Immigration Services; CHRISTINA
POULOS, Acting Center Director,
United States Citizenship and
Immigration Services; ROBERT S.
MUELLER, Director Federal
Bureau of Investigation,

Defendants.

_____/

Plaintiffs, Xin Liu ("Liu") and Huan Ren ("Ren")
(collectively "Plaintiffs"), filed this action seeking to compel
defendants, Michael Chertoff, Secretary of the Department of
Homeland Security, Emilion T. Gonzalez, Director of the U.S.
Citizenship and Immigration Services, Christina Poulos, Acting

1 Director of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services,
2 California Service Center and Robert S. Mueller, III, Director
3 of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (collectively
4 "Defendants"), to adjudicate their I-485 applications for
5 adjustment to permanent resident status. Plaintiffs assert they
6 are entitled to a writ of mandamus compelling adjudication of
7 their I-485 applications because Defendants have improperly
8 delayed in processing such applications. Plaintiffs now move
9 for summary judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
10 § 56(c). For the following reasons, the Court GRANTS the
11 motion.¹

14 I. BACKGROUND

15 On or about December 16, 2004, Plaintiffs, natives of
16 China, filed I-485 applications with the United States
17 Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS") to adjust their
18 immigration status to lawful permanent resident. Compl. ¶¶ 1, 4

23 ¹ Inasmuch as the Court concludes the parties have submitted
24 memoranda thoroughly discussing the law and evidence in support
25 of their positions, it further concludes oral argument is
26 neither necessary nor warranted with regard to the instant
27 matter. See Mahon v. Credit Bureau of Placer County, Inc., 171
28 F.3d 1197, 1200 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that if the parties
provided the district court with complete memoranda of the law
and evidence in support of their positions, ordinarily oral
argument would not be required). As a result, the oral argument
presently scheduled for Wednesday, August 22, 2007, at 10:00
a.m., is hereby **VACATED**.

1 & 9.² The adjudication of an I-485 application requires three
2 background and security checks: a Federal Bureau of
3 Investigation ("FBI") fingerprint check, an Interagency Border
4 Inspection System ("IBIS") check, and an FBI name check. Decl.
5 of Wendy S. Clark ("Clark") ¶¶ 3-4.³
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10 ² Plaintiffs' filed their I-485 applications concurrently
11 with Liu's filing of an I-140 Immigrant Petition for Alien
12 Worker through her employer, University of California, Davis; it
13 was approved by USCIS on July 11, 2005. Compl. at Exhs. 1-3.
14 Liu is the direct beneficiary of the I-140 petition filed on her
15 behalf by University of California, Davis, who seeks to employ
16 her as an assistant professor of computer science. Decl. of
17 Monte Herring ("Herring") ¶ 3. Ren, Liu's husband, is a
18 derivative beneficiary of the same I-140 petition. Decl. of
19 Herring ¶ 3.

20
21 ³ Defendants have submitted the declaration of Wendy S.
22 Clark, the Acting Assistant Director with the USCIS' California
23 Service Center ("CSC"). Decl. of Clark ¶ 1. Ms. Clark attests
24 that there are various security checks that must be performed -
25 in order to enhance national security and ensure the integrity
26 of the immigration process - before an application can be
27 adjudicated. Decl. of Clark ¶¶ 3-4. The various types of
28 checks that must be performed are explained in the "Fact Sheet,"
attached to Clark's declaration. Decl. of Clark ¶ 4. The
checks include: (1) an IBIS name check; (2) an FBI fingerprint
check; and (3) an FBI name check. Fact Sheet, attached to Decl.
of Clark. The IBIS system contains records and information from
over 20 federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies,
including the Central Intelligence Agency ("CIA"), FBI,
Department of State, Department of Homeland Security ("DHS")
Customs and Border Protection and other DHS agencies. Decl. of
Clark ¶ 4. The FBI records maintained in the name check process
consist of administrative, applicant, criminal, personnel and
other files compiled by law enforcement agencies. Decl. of
Clark ¶ 4. Finally, the FBI fingerprint checks provide
information relating to criminal background within the United
States. Decl. of Clark ¶ 4.

1 On June 30, 2006, Plaintiffs made an inquiry to the USCIS
2 about the status of their applications and were subsequently
3 informed that their applications had yet to be processed due to
4 pending background checks. Compl. ¶ 11. To date, Ren's
5 security checks have been completed but Liu's FBI name check
6 remains outstanding. Decl. of Herring ¶¶ 5-6. As such, neither
7 application has been adjudicated because Ren's application
8 cannot be completely processed until Liu's application is
9 approved as he is a derivative beneficiary. Decl. of Herring ¶
10 5. Thus, both applications cannot be adjudicated until the FBI
11 name check on Liu is completed. Decl. of Herring ¶ 5.

14 On December 11, 2006, nearly two years after submitting
15 their applications, Plaintiffs filed the instant action seeking
16 review of USCIS inaction in the form of improper delay in
17 adjudicating their I-485 adjustment of status applications.
18 Compl. ¶ 12. Plaintiffs now seek mandamus relief in the form of
19 an order requiring Defendants to immediately and properly
20 adjudicate their I-485 applications. Compl. ¶ 21.

22 II. DISCUSSION

23 A. Legal Standard

24 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(c) provides for summary
25 judgment when "the pleadings, depositions, answers to
26 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the
27 affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to
28

1 any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to
2 judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c).

3 The moving party bears the initial burden of demonstrating
4 the absence of a "genuine issue of material fact for trial."
5 Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 256 (1986). A
6 fact is material if it could affect the outcome of the suit
7 under the governing substantive law. Id. at 248. A material
8 fact is "genuine," if the evidence is such that a reasonable
9 jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. Id. The
10 burden then shifts to the nonmoving party to establish, beyond
11 the pleadings, and by his or her own affidavits, or by the
12 depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file,
13 specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.
14 Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 324 (1986) (internal
15 quotation marks omitted).

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19 "When the party moving for summary judgment would bear the
20 burden of proof at trial, it must come forward with evidence
21 which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence
22 went uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party
23 has the initial burden of establishing the absence of a genuine
24 issue of fact on each issue material to its case.'" Miller v.
25 Glenn Miller Productions, Inc., 454 F.3d 975, 987 (9th Cir.
26 2006) (quoting C.A.R. Transportation Brokerage Co., Inc. v.
27 Darden Restaurants, Inc., 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000)).
28

1 When the moving party meets its burden, the "adverse party may
2 not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of the adverse
3 party's pleading, but the adverse party's response, by
4 affidavits or as otherwise provided in this rule, must set forth
5 specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.
6 If the adverse party does not so respond, summary judgment, if
7 appropriate, shall be entered against the adverse party."
8 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).
9

10 " [I]n ruling on a motion for summary judgment, the
11 nonmoving party's evidence is to be believed, and all
12 justifiable inferences are to be drawn in [that party's] favor."
13 Miller, 454 F.3d at 988 (internal quotation marks omitted)
14 (citing Hunt v. Cromartie, 526 U.S. 541, 552 (1999)). "But the
15 non-moving party must come forward with more than 'the mere
16 existence of a scintilla of evidence.'" Miller, 454 F.3d at 988
17 (quoting Anderson, 477 U.S. at 252). Thus, "[w]here the record
18 taken as a whole could not lead a rational trier of fact to find
19 for the nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue for trial."
20 Miller, 454 F.3d at 988 (quoting Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co.,
21 Ltd. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986.)).
22
23
24

25 B. Mandamus and APA Jurisdiction

26 Defendants argue that this court lacks subject matter
27 jurisdiction to review whether agency inaction has been
28

1 unreasonable because the pace at which I-485 applications are
2 processed is within the discretion of the Attorney General.

3
4 1. Mandamus Jurisdiction

5 28 U.S.C. § 1361 provides, that "[t]he district courts
6 shall have original jurisdiction of any action in the nature of
7 mandamus to compel an officer or employee of the United States
8 or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to the plaintiff."

9 28 U.S.C. § 1361. "The common-law writ of mandamus, as codified
10 in 28 U.S.C. § 1361 is intended to provide a remedy for a
11 plaintiff only if he has exhausted all other avenues of relief
12 and only if the defendant owes him a clear nondiscretionary
13 duty." Heckler v. Ringer, 466 U.S. 602, 616. "A writ of
14 mandamus is appropriately issued only when (1) the plaintiff's
15 claim is 'clear and certain'; (2) the defendant official's duty
16 to act is ministerial, and 'so plainly prescribed as to be free
17 from doubt'; and (3) no other adequate remedy is available."
18 Barron v. Reich, 13 F.3d 1370, 1374 (9th Cir. 1994) (quoting
19 Fallini v. Hodel, 783 F.2d 1343, 1345 (9th Cir. 1986)).
20
21

22 2. APA Jurisdiction

23
24 "The APA authorizes suit by '[a] person suffering legal
25 wrong because of agency action, or adversely affected or
26 aggrieved by agency action within the meaning of a relevant
27 statute.'" Norton v. Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, 542
28 U.S. 55, 61 (2004); 5 U.S.C. § 702. "[A]gency action' is

1 defined . . . to include 'the whole or a part of an agency rule,
2 order, license, sanction, relief, or the equivalent or denial
3 thereof, or failure to act.'" Norton, 542 U.S. at 62 (emphasis
4 in original). When an agency fails to act, the APA provides
5 relief in the form of empowering a court to compel agency action
6 unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed. Id.

8 The APA provides relief for a failure to act insofar as it
9 empowers a district court to compel an agency to perform a
10 ministerial or non-discretionary act, or to act on a matter
11 without directing it how to act, so long as the plaintiff has
12 asserted a discrete agency action that it is required to take,
13 if the agency unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed in
14 acting on a duty. Norton, 542 U.S. at 63-65; see 5 U.S.C.
15 § 555(b) (Under the APA, "[w]ith due regard for the convenience
16 and necessity of the parties or their representatives and within
17 a reasonable time, each agency shall proceed to conclude the
18 matters presented to it"). Should an agency not proceed as
19 directed by 5 U.S.C. § 555(b), a court may hear a petition for a
20 writ of mandamus compelling an agency to perform an "action
21 unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed."
22 5 U.S.C. § 706(1).⁴ In short, a plaintiff may invoke subject
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28 ⁴ 5 U.S.C. § 706(1) provides that a district court "shall
compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably
delayed."

1 matter jurisdiction under the APA, if he or she shows that a
2 defendant (1) had a nondiscretionary duty to act, and (2)
3 unreasonably delayed in acting on that duty. Norton, 542 U.S.
4 at 63-65.

5
6 Relief under mandamus and the APA is essentially the same
7 when a petitioner seeks to compel an agency to act on a non-
8 discretionary duty. See Independence Mining Co. v. Babbitt, 105
9 F.3d 502, 507 (9th Cir. 1997).

10
11 C. Non-Discretionary Duty

12 The Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA") authorizes "the
13 Attorney General, in his discretion," to adjust to permanent
14 residence status certain aliens who have been admitted into the
15 United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1255(a).⁵ However, as the government
16 has conceded in at least two similar actions, see Singh v.
17 Still, 470 F.Supp.2d 1064, 1067 (N.D. Cal. 2007) and Gelfer v.
18 Chertoff, 2007 WL 902382, *2 (N.D. Cal. 2007), while its duty to
19 grant an adjusted status is discretionary, its duty to process
20 I-485 applications under § 1255 is non-discretionary. See also
21 Aboushaban v. Mueller, 2006 WL 3041086, *2 (N.D. Cal. 2006)
22
23 (holding that the duty to adjudicate a plaintiff's I-485
24

25
26 ⁵ Section 1255(a) provides that: "[t]he status of an alien
27 who was inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States
28 . . . may be adjusted by the Attorney General, in his discretion
and under such regulations as he may prescribe, to that of an
alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence[.]" 8 U.S.C.
1255(a) (emphasis added).

1 application is non-discretionary). The Court is persuaded by
2 the reasoning of these cases.

3 As such, the Court concludes that it has subject matter
4 jurisdiction to consider whether the Defendants have
5 unreasonably delayed in performing their non-discretionary duty
6 to adjudicate Plaintiffs I-485 applications. See Wu v. Chertoff,
7 et al., 2007 WL 1223858, *3 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (holding that a
8 clear and certain right exists to have an immigration status
9 adjustment application adjudicated in a reasonable time frame);
10 Singh, 470 F. Supp. 2d at 1067 (plaintiffs seeking adjustment of
11 their legal status have a right, enforceable through a writ of
12 mandamus, to have their applications processed within a
13 reasonable time"); Gelfer, 2007 WL 902382 at *2 (the government
14 has a statutorily prescribed duty to adjudicate a petitioner's
15 immigration status adjustment application 'within a reasonable
16 time' under 5 U.S.C. § 555(b)).⁶

23 ⁶ See also Yu v. Brown, 36 F.Supp.2d 922, 932 (D.N.M. 1999)
24 (although no time frame is expressly defined in the INA [with
25 respect to the adjudication of applications for a change of
26 status to permanent resident], "a contrary position would permit
27 [Defendants] to delay indefinitely," and "Congress could not
28 have intended to authorize potentially interminable delays");
Gelfer, 2007 WL 902382 at *2 ("[a]llowing the respondents a
limitless amount of time to adjudicate petitioner's [I-485]
application would be contrary to the 'reasonable time' frame
mandated under 5 U.S.C. § 555(b) and, ultimately, could negate
the USCIS's duty under 8 C.F.R. 245.2(a)(5)").

1 Defendants rely on 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(2)(B)(ii) to support
2 their argument that this court lacks subject matter jurisdiction
3 to review whether agency inaction has been unreasonable. Def.'s
4 Opp. to Pl.'s Mot. for Summary Judgment at 5, n.1.⁷ Defendants'
5 reliance is misplaced. See Konchitsky v. Chertoff, 2007 WL
6 2070325, *3 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (finding that § 1252(a)(2)(B)(ii),
7 titled, "Denials of discretionary relief," does not apply to a
8 plaintiff seeking an order compelling adjudication of an I-485
9 application because he or she has neither been granted nor
10 denied relief, but rather simply denied a decision). Moreover,
11 because Defendants have a non-discretionary duty to process I-
12 485 applications, § 1252(a)(2)(B)(ii) is not implicated as that
13 section only divests jurisdiction of discretionary actions of
14 the Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security. See id.⁸
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19 ⁷ Section 1252(a)(2)(B)(ii) provides that "[n]otwithstanding
20 any other provision of law . . . and regardless of whether the
21 judgment, decision, or action is made in removal proceedings, no
22 court shall have jurisdiction to review . . . any other decision
23 or action of the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland
24 Security the authority for which is specified under this
subchapter to be in the discretion of the Attorney General or
the Secretary of Homeland Security, other than the granting of
[asylum] under section 1158(a) of this title."

25 ⁸ The court recognizes that there is a split in authority as
26 to the discretionary nature of the pacing at which I-485
27 applications are processed, and that some courts have adopted
28 Defendants position that courts have no authority to intervene
when an immigration application remains adjudicated for an
unreasonable amount of time. See e.g., Safadi v. Howard, 466 F.
Supp. 2d 696 (E.D. Va. 2006); Zheng v. Reno, 166 F.Supp.2d 875
(S.D.N.Y. 2001). The court however is unpersuaded by the

1 D. Unreasonable Delay

2 Defendants argue that the delay in processing Plaintiffs'
3 I-485 applications has not been unreasonable because it timely
4 initiated investigations into Plaintiffs' backgrounds and the
5 delay in processing such applications has been due to the
6 complexity of the security checks, including the time-consuming
7 nature of reviewing documents when common names like Liu are
8 involved. Defendants also argue that the delay has not been
9 unreasonable because any inconvenience suffered by Plaintiffs
10 from the delay is outweighed by the importance of completed
11 background checks to national security.
12

14 "In cases where courts have addressed the specific issue of
15 whether there has been unreasonable delay in processing an
16 immigration status application, courts typically 'look[ed] to
17 the source of the delay--e.g., the complexity of the
18 investigation as well as the extent to which the defendant
19 participated in delaying the proceeding.'" Singh, 470 F. Supp.
20

22 reasoning of these cases. The court finds that the better rule
23 permits judicial review of unreasonably delayed petitions,
24 because without mandamus relief, USCIS could withhold a decision
25 indefinitely in contravention of its non-discretionary duty to
26 process such petitions. See Okunev v. Chertoff, 2007 WL
27 2023553, *2, n.9 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (noting that there are too
28 many important rights associated with permanent resident status
(e.g., the right to travel abroad freely, the requirement of
five years of legal permanent status prior to seeking
naturalization, and the ability to petition to immigrate close
family members) to allow the speed at which these applications
are processed to go entirely unchecked).

1 2d at 1068. What constitutes a reasonable time for adjudicating
2 an immigration application depends on the facts of each case.
3 Yu, 36 F. Supp. 2d at 935; see Yong Tang v. Chertoff, 2007 WL
4 1821690,*7 (D. Mass. 2007) (observing that while Congress has
5 not been kind enough to provide a clear statutory benchmark by
6 which the Court can determine when a delay is unreasonable under
7 5 U.S.C. §§ 555(b) or 706(1), this does not render 5 U.S.C. §§
8 555(b) or 706(1) null, nor has it stopped courts from finding
9 delays unreasonable in the past).

10
11 In assessing the reasonableness of agency delay, courts
12 consider the following factors: "(1) the time agencies take to
13 make decisions must be governed by a rule of reason; (2) where
14 Congress has provided a timetable or other indication of the
15 speed with which it expects the agency to proceed in the
16 enabling statute, that statutory scheme may supply content for
17 this rule of reason; (3) delays that might be reasonable in the
18 sphere of economic regulation are less tolerable when human
19 health and welfare are at stake; (4) the court should consider
20 the effect of expediting delayed action on agency activities of
21 a higher or competing priority; (5) the court should also take
22 into account the nature and extent of the interests prejudiced
23 by delay; and (6) the court need not find any impropriety
24 lurking behind agency lassitude in order to hold that agency
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1 action is unreasonably delayed." Yu, 36 F. Supp. 2d at 934
2 (internal quotation marks omitted).

3 In the instant action, Plaintiffs filed their I-485
4 applications on December 16, 2004. As such, their applications
5 have been pending for more than two-and-a-half years. The
6 applications remain pending due to Liu's outstanding FBI name
7 check. USCIS contends that it cannot process Plaintiffs' I-485
8 applications until the FBI name check clears with a finding of
9 "no record." Decl. of Herring ¶ 5.⁹ According to USCIS, FBI
10 name check requests are processed chronologically based on the
11 request date, and that only certain qualified applications can
12 be expedited. Decl. of Clark ¶ 13. Currently, USCIS is
13 processing I-485 applications for adjustment of status received
14 as recently as March 15, 2007, more than two years after it
15 received Plaintiffs' application. Exh. 1, attached In Support
16 of Pl's Mot. for Summary Judgment.

17 While Congress has not set forth a statutory time limit for
18 adjudication of I-485 applications, the USCIS is required to
19 conclude the matters presented to it within a reasonable time.
20 See 5 U.S.C. §§ 555(b), 706(1); see also 8 U.S.C. § 1571(b) ("It
21 is the sense of Congress that the processing of an immigration
22 benefit application should be completed not later than 180 days
23

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28 ⁹ Ren's FBI name check cleared with "no record" on January 6,
2006.

1 after the initial filing of the application . . .").
2 Additionally, as USCIS concedes, "[f]or most applicants, [it]
3 can quickly determine if there are criminal or security related
4 issues in the applicant's background that affect eligibility for
5 immigration benefits." Decl. of Clark ¶ 10. For example,
6 results of an IBIS check are "usually available immediately" and
7 the FBI generally forwards fingerprint check responses to USCIS
8 "within 24-48 hours." Fact Sheet at 2, attached to Decl. of
9 Clark. Also, most FBI name checks are resolved quickly and less
10 than one percent remain pending beyond six months. Fact Sheet
11 at 2, attached to Decl. of Clark. Cases pending longer than six
12 months generally involve "highly sensitive" and "complex"
13 information and therefore cannot be resolved quickly. Fact
14 Sheet at 2, attached to Decl. of Clark. According to USCIS,
15 although most cases proceed forward without incident, due to
16 both the sheer volume of security checks conducted and the need
17 to ensure that each applicant is thoroughly screened, some
18 delays are inevitable. Fact Sheet at 2, attached to Decl. of
19 Clark. For instance, some cases are so labor-intensive and
20 time-consuming that they can take years to resolve. Fact Sheet
21 at 2-3, attached to Decl. of Clark.

22 Although there is no time frame imposed on Defendants to
23 process applications, the average times for processing
24 applications, and for conducting security checks, are a good
25

1 indicator of whether a delay is reasonable. See Konchitsky,
2 2007 WL 2070325 at *3. Here, the delay is due to the pendency
3 of Liu's FBI name check. Decl. of Herring ¶ 5. Defendants
4 attribute the delay in this regard to the large volume of
5 applications received and the extensive background checks
6 required to process them, especially in cases, like here, where
7 a common name like Liu is involved.¹⁰

9 While Defendants have made general assertions regarding the
10 delay, they have failed to point to any specific evidence
11 suggesting that: (1) the delay is attributable to Plaintiffs; or
12 (2) Plaintiffs' applications are particularly complex; or (3)
13 higher priorities exist necessitating the slow progress in
14 Plaintiffs' case. Moreover, Defendants have not pointed to a
15 single action taken to expedite the processing of the FBI name
16 check or to any particularized evidence explaining why
17 Plaintiffs' applications require an extended delay of more than
18 two-and-a-half years, far beyond the 180 days recommended by
19 Congress. See 8 U.S.C. § 1571. Defendants, for instance, have
20 not presented evidence showing that the FBI name check revealed
21 a match or some other positive (derogatory) information. Nor
22 have Defendants shown that this case involves a time-consuming
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27 ¹⁰ Ms. Clark attests in her declaration that the CSC receives
28 approximately 5,000 I-485 applications a month and currently has
30,000 I-485 applications awaiting adjudication. Decl. of Clark
¶ 6.

1 and labor-intensive investigation, or that it involves complex,
2 highly sensitive information precluding a quick resolution.
3 Instead, Defendants have simply made general assertions about
4 the delay, including that security checks are complex and can be
5 tedious when common names like Liu are involved. The court
6 concludes that Defendants explanation is insufficient to render
7 the delay experienced by Plaintiffs reasonable. Nor does it
8 create a genuine issue of fact as to whether Defendants
9 fulfilled their non-discretionary duty to adjudicate Plaintiffs'
10 applications in a reasonable time.
11
12

13 Additionally, to the extent that Defendants invoke national
14 security as a reason for delay, the court rejects this
15 explanation given the length of delay and the fact that
16 Plaintiffs have been living and working in the United States
17 during the pendency of their applications. See Yong Tang, 2007
18 WL 1821690 at *8. Indeed, mere invocation of national security,
19 without a particular explanation of how it caused delay, is
20 insufficient to justify delay. Konchitsky, 2007 WL 2070325 at
21 *5; Okunev, 2007 WL 2023553 at *2. Finally, to the extent that
22 Defendants attribute the delay to the volume of applications
23 received, the court rejects this explanation because, to hold
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1 otherwise, would inequitably shift the costs of an over-taxed
2 system onto Plaintiffs.¹¹

3 In short, while there is no specific time frame imposed on
4 Defendants to process I-485 applications, delay of more than
5 two-and-a-half years is unreasonable under the specific
6 circumstances because there is no evidence in the record
7 demonstrating that the delay is attributable to Plaintiffs nor
8 is there any particularized evidence in the record sufficiently
9 explaining the reasons for the extended delay. Moreover, this
10 unexplained delay is exacerbated by the fact that it has
11 occurred in the immigration arena¹² and has prejudiced
12 Plaintiffs.¹³

16 ¹¹ See Yong Tang, 2007 WL 1821690 at * 9 (observing that
17 defendants cannot escape their statutory duty to adjudicate
18 applications within a reasonable time by simply asserting that
19 they lack the necessary resources to process the applications.
20 A lack of resources is a policy crisis that is not the
21 responsibility of Plaintiffs. Therefore, it would be
22 inequitable for defendants to shift the costs of an over-taxed
23 system onto Plaintiffs); see also Konchitsky, 2007 WL 2070325 at
24 *5 (quoting Yu, 36 F.Supp.2d at 934) ("[D]elays of a
significant magnitude, particularly when they occur over
uncomplicated matters of great importance to the individuals
involved, may not be justified merely by assertions of
overwork.'")

25 ¹² Because delays in the immigration arena affect human health
26 and welfare, they are less tolerable than those that implicate
only economic interests. See Singh, 470 F. Supp. 2d at 1069.

27 ¹³ Delay in processing an I-485 application causes prejudice
28 by affecting an immigrant's: (1) right to apply for citizenship
- as an application cannot be filed for citizenship until 5
years after obtainment of permanent resident status; (2) ability

1 For the foregoing reasons, the court concludes that
2 Defendants delay in adjudicating Plaintiffs' I-485 applications
3 has been unreasonable as a matter of law. See Konchitsky, 2007
4 WL 2070325 at *5-6 (holding that absent a particularized
5 explanation justifying the delay, a more than two year delay in
6 processing an I-485 application was unreasonable as a matter of
7 law); Gelfer, 2007 WL 902382 at *2 (holding that a more than two
8 year delay in processing an I-485 application was unreasonable
9 as a matter of law where defendants simply asserted that the
10 USCIS was awaiting the results of an FBI name check and did not
11 point to a single action taken to further the processing of the
12 application or reason why the application was particularly
13 troublesome); Yong Tang, 2007 WL 1821690 at *7-9 (holding that a
14 nearly four-year delay in processing an I-485 application was
15 unreasonable where the government made representations that 90%
16 of background checks can be completed in approximately 30-60
17 days, and that, as of September 30, 2006, the wait time for
18 adjustment applications was 7 months); Yu, 36 F. Supp. 2d at 932
19 (holding that a two-and-a-half year delay in processing a lawful
20 permanent resident status application is on its face an
21 unreasonable amount of time to process a routine application and
22 requires an explanation).

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28 to petition to immigrate close family members; and (3) ability
to travel abroad freely. Id. at 1070.

1 Accordingly, whether pursuant to mandamus or the APA,¹⁴
2 Plaintiffs are entitled to a writ directing USCIS to adjudicate
3 their I-485 applications expeditiously.¹⁵
4

5 III. CONCLUSION

6 For the reasons stated above, the Court GRANTS the motion
7 for summary judgment.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 ENTERED this 22nd day of August, 2007.

10 s/RALPH R. BEISTLINE
11 United States District Judge
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20 ¹⁴ The Court recognizes that for purposes of mandamus relief
21 (although not relief pursuant to the APA), Plaintiffs must also
22 demonstrate that they have no other adequate remedy available to
23 them. See Singh, 470 F.Supp.2d at 1071. The Court concludes
24 that no adequate remedy is available to Plaintiffs. See id.
(finding that there is no other adequate remedy available to a
plaintiff awaiting adjudication of an I-485 application other
than an order compelling the agency to act).

25 ¹⁵ See Singh, 470 F.Supp.2d at 1072 (ordering adjudication of
26 plaintiff's I-485 application "forthwith"); see also Konchitsky,
27 2007 WL 2070325 at *6-7 (concluding that it is proper to compel
28 USCIS to expeditiously process applications that are delayed due
to a pending name check but that it is not proper to compel the
FBI to perform name checks in connection with adjustment of
status petitions).

DECLARATION OF AMBER YI SHAO

I Amber Shao, declare as follows:

1. On the basis of my marriage to my U.S. citizen husband, Nolan Duong, I filed an adjustment of status application in December 2003. We had an interview on this application at the USCIS San Francisco Office on June 2004. At the end of the interview, my husband and I were informed that I would get my green card within a few months because usually the security check would take 2 or 3 months. However, months have turned into years. It has been three years and nine months since we initially filed the application and the case still pending at background check. The long wait and indefinite pending status of my case has been agonizing and has put a lot of unnecessary constraints and frustration in my life.
2. I work in computer applications in the biotech industry. However, I was not able to apply for all jobs that I was qualified for because many companies accept only candidates with a green card. Over the past four years, I have applied for an employment authorization (EAD) card four times. It took between two weeks to three months for the USCIS to approve the card for me between 2004 to 2007. It became difficult to prepare the EAD application due to inconsistent approval times every year. The past two years, I was not able to work for a month due to the delay in getting my EAD approved. It has been a difficult and stressful process every year when it comes to applying for my EAD.
3. Over the past few years, my travel has been restricted because I am not allowed to travel outside of the U.S. without an Advance Parole Document. Not only does it takes time and effort to apply for the travel document, the document itself is very limiting as it's only good for a limited amount of travel. My parents live in Canada, but I can't visit them whenever I want or take our daughter to visit them because of this.
4. Over the past three years and nine months, my husband and I have paid at least six visits to field offices at San Francisco and San Jose through InfoPass and made numerous calls to the 1-800 number to check the case status. We also wrote to FBI Headquarters, FBI San Francisco, USCIS' California Service Center, and the District Director at the San Francisco Field Office. We also contacted our Congresswoman Anna Eshoo. Each time we were disappointed with the same answer, which was that this case was pending at FBI background check and nobody could give us any more information other than that.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 29th day of August, 2007 at Sunnyvale, California.


Amber Shao

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U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services San Francisco CA Processing Dates Posted August 16, 2007

Notice: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has improved the reporting procedure for processing times of immigration benefit applications. In the past, USCIS benefit processing reports indicated the specific type of applications or petitions that were being processed and the date the cases were received. However, the date the case was received did not provide a clear indication of when USCIS expected to complete the case, nor did it provide a clear indication of USCIS' commitment to process cases within a certain cycle time. It also did not align with the processing times and cycle times the agency reports in other contexts.

This improved reporting procedure is an effort to give our customers more accurate information that better reflects current processing time and USCIS service level commitments. Effective immediately, when we are completing applications and petitions within our service level goals we will report that as the processing time. For example, when our service level goal is to process a particular kind of case within six months, and if our processing time is six months or less, we will show a date consistent with our service level goal because that reflects our commitment.

When we are not meeting our service level goal, the date posted will reflect the filing date of cases that are being completed. It should be noted that while in some instances reported processing dates may appear to have regressed due to this change, they do not reflect a lengthening of USCIS processing times, but simply the change in reporting. Our goal is to provide accurate projections and thus give customers clear expectations as to what they can expect as a processing time.

There are several important exceptions to the processing times shown below:

- Case processing will be delayed if we must ask you for more evidence or information. If we ask for missing required initial evidence, count the processing time from when we receive that missing evidence.
- The case processing timeframe will start over if a customer doesn't appear for an interview or asks that it be rescheduled.

What if I have a problem or have questions about a case?

We offer a variety of services after you file. For example, for most kinds of cases you can [check the status of your case online](#).

For more information about when and how to contact us, whether your case is outside our processing time or if there are other issues, please see our fact sheet –

Case Services - How do I... know what kind of services are available to me after I file my application or petition?

One additional point about these projections. They are the time to complete processing and mail the actual notice and/or document. If you check case status online and see that your case has been approved, and you haven't yet received your approval notice or document in the mail, we ask that you wait thirty days from the approval date before contacting us. That is because it may take that long before it is returned to us as undeliverable. You can also print the case status online answer for your records.

District Office Processing Dates for **San Francisco CA** Posted August 16, 2007

Form	Form Name	Now Processing Cases with Receipt Notice Date of:
I-131	Application for Travel Documents	May 15, 2007
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status	February 13, 2007
I-600	Petition to Classify Orphan as an Immediate Relative	April 03, 2007
I-600A	Application for Advance Processing of Orphan Petition	April 03, 2007
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization	May 29, 2007
N-400	Application for Naturalization	January 12, 2007
N-600	Application for Certification of Citizenship	May 05, 2007

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MESSAGE FROM THE OMBUDSMAN

The Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman's 2007 Annual Report marks 46 months of cumulative analysis and recommendations since the establishment of the office. The Ombudsman's office is Congressionally-mandated to assist individuals and employers in resolving problems with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) by advancing recommendations on improving USCIS services and operations. It is an independent DHS office that reports directly to the DHS Deputy Secretary with an annual report to Congress without prior review and comment by DHS or the executive branch, as directed by the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

The Ombudsman's first three annual reports focused on the systemic issues that caused delay in granting immigration benefits and customer service complaints. These reports identified pervasive and serious issues that were addressed in 28 formal recommendations directed at solving problems faced by individuals and employers in their interactions with USCIS. The USCIS Director and the Ombudsman generally agree on the identified problems and their need for priority attention, although the solutions proposed and those adopted by USCIS may differ.

Challenges still exist within USCIS. Customers continue to have difficulties with confusing forms and processes and many customers wait months, and perhaps years, for final adjudication of their cases. The Ombudsman will continue to assist individuals to receive lawful benefits in a timely, customer-friendly, secure, and efficient manner.

I want to thank DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff, Deputy Secretary Michael P. Jackson, former Secretary Tom Ridge, former Deputy Secretary Jim Loy, former Deputy Secretary Gordon England, USCIS Director Emilio Gonzalez, Deputy Director Jonathan "Jock" Scharfen, and former Director Eduardo Aguirre for their dedication to our mission of providing secure, efficient, and expeditious immigration services. I have been privileged to work with committed professionals in DHS, USCIS, and the Ombudsman's office.

The preparation of this annual report was accomplished by tireless efforts of a dedicated staff of professionals who spent many hundreds of hours reviewing and validating facts and figures, as well as drafting and editing the report. I thank them for assisting me in completing it and for their public service in addressing national security and customer service. I especially would like to thank Wendy Kamenshine who again this year skillfully managed this complicated project.

We have accomplished a great deal, but there is much more to do in the spirit of responsive government.

Prakash Khatri
Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, submitted pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 § 452, provides details on activities undertaken by the Ombudsman from June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007.

The statutory mission of the Ombudsman is to:

- Assist individuals and employers in resolving problems with USCIS;
- Identify areas in which individuals and employers have problems in dealing with USCIS; and
- Propose changes to mitigate identified problems.

During the reporting period, the Ombudsman continued to provide assistance to USCIS customers, identify problems, and recommend solutions to systemic problems confronting USCIS. These recommendations focused on improving customer service and transparency, while enhancing security and efficiency. Information boxes in the report provide readers with: (1) USCIS best practices; (2) additional recommendations; (3) observations from the Ombudsman's trips to USCIS facilities; (4) customer comments from the Ombudsman's pilot teleconference program; and (5) descriptions of actual case problems.

USCIS Transformation

Transformation of USCIS -- which encompasses IT modernization efforts, forms revision, and other initiatives to provide USCIS with world-class digital processing capability -- is vital to the agency's future success. However, USCIS has devoted considerable resources to various types of transformation since the 1990s with minimal progress. The success of USCIS' transformation efforts requires focus, resources, and credible performance measures to assess outcomes.

Pervasive and Serious Problems

Pervasive and serious problems faced by USCIS and its customers include:

A. Complexity of the Immigration Process -- One of the most serious problems facing individuals and employers is the complexity of the immigration process. While the Immigration and Nationality Act is the principal statute governing immigration to the United States, there are myriad other laws, regulations, policies, and procedures that affect whether and in what manner a foreign national may enter the United States, seek temporary status, a green card, or U.S. citizenship. Many of the pervasive and serious problems detailed in this report are interconnected and stem from the complexity and opaque nature of the immigration rules and the agency administering them.

B. Backlogs and Pending Cases -- USCIS customers continue to face lengthy and costly waiting periods for benefits, but thanks to the dedication and leadership of staff in

support centers, field offices, and service centers, there has been a substantial reduction in the backlog. Unfortunately, the agency's redefinition of the backlog obscures the issue and raises questions about its backlog reduction efforts.

C. Processing Times – On August 23, 2006, USCIS announced changes that would improve the reporting methodology for processing times of immigration benefit applications. The Ombudsman disagrees that this change provides better information and urges USCIS to return to the practice of providing the public with the actual processing time for each field office.

D. Customer Service – During the reporting period, USCIS made important strides in customer service. USCIS increased the number of appointments available via INFOPASS and began two new contracts in the effort to improve its toll-free customer service line. Nevertheless, the Ombudsman continued to observe other areas where communication issues with customers persist: (1) limited customer access to USCIS immigration officers who know about individual cases to resolve an inquiry accurately and efficiently; (2) questionable accuracy of information provided by customer service representatives; and (3) the practice of providing minimal information in response to customer inquiries.

E. Untimely Processing and Systemic Problems with Employment-Based Green Card Applications – USCIS' inability to process enough green card applications and accurately track employment-based green card applications has resulted in a perpetual backlog of employment-based green card applications and widespread issuance of interim benefits. This lack of accurate data also has resulted in the underutilization of statutorily limited visa numbers.

F. Name Checks and Other Security Checks – FBI name checks, one of the security screening tools used by USCIS, continue to significantly delay adjudication of immigration benefits for many customers, hinder backlog reduction efforts, and may not achieve their intended national security objectives. FBI name checks may be the single biggest obstacle to the timely and efficient delivery of immigration benefits, and the problem of long-pending FBI name check cases worsened during the reporting period.

G. Interim Benefits – The Ombudsman strongly supports efforts by USCIS to eliminate the need for interim benefits in favor of timely, efficient, and secure adjudication of the ultimate immigration benefit. Legitimate customers should not have to pay filing fees for interim benefits they would not need if the underlying petition were timely processed. Interim benefits also allow ineligible and fraudulent applicants to receive work authorization and travel documents because of processing delays.

H. Funding of USCIS – Due to the congressional requirement that USCIS be self-funded from fees, USCIS may make decisions that compromise operational efficiency to ensure revenue flow. The manner in which USCIS obtains its funding affects every facet of USCIS operations, including the ability to: (1) implement new program and

processing initiatives; (2) begin information technology and other transformation efforts; and (3) plan for the future.

I. Lack of Standardization Across USCIS Business Processes – The Ombudsman is encouraged by USCIS' attempts to foster standardization of adjudicative processes and decision-making, yet processing times and the quality of decisions between offices remain inconsistent.

J. Inefficient or Redundant Processes – There are certain USCIS processing inefficiencies and redundancies that could be easily addressed and would make substantial improvements for customers.

K. Coordination and Communication – Coordination and communication problems between USCIS field offices and service centers, USCIS headquarters and field offices, USCIS and stakeholders and other government agencies, and even among headquarters components continue to cause processing delays, inconsistency in adjudications, and costly inefficiencies.

L. Information Technology Issues – The effective deployment of information technology systems to all service centers and field offices remained a significant challenge for USCIS. Legacy agency systems are unable to communicate with one another, and USCIS continues to be a paper-based operation.

M. Staffing, Career Development, Training, and Strategic Workforce Planning and Recruiting – During the reporting period, USCIS combined its human resources and training and career development components into a new office led by the agency's first Chief Human Capital Officer. USCIS completed its first strategic workforce planning and integrated training effort, which addressed aspects of the staffing and training gaps identified in the Ombudsman's 2006 Annual Report. Substantial workforce staffing and training challenges remain for USCIS. The Ombudsman urges USCIS to implement the findings of the Strategic Workforce Plan.

N. Delay in Updating U.S. Citizenship Designation in Records – In the past, some naturalized citizens could not apply for passports because naturalization could not be verified. The Ombudsman understands that USCIS has corrected this problem and will continue to monitor it.

O. Green Cards Collected, Not Recorded, and Green Card Delivery Problems – In the past, untimely and inaccurate updating of records resulted in major inconveniences for certain USCIS customers and misdirected green cards for others. The Ombudsman will monitor the changes USCIS has implemented and is planning on these issues.

Up-front Processing

The Ombudsman strongly supports up-front processing of immigration benefits applications to enhance national security, improve customer service, and increase USCIS

efficiency. Up-front processing changes current USCIS processing procedures by assuring that an agency official reviews and completes as many actionable items on a case as possible at the time USCIS accepts the application or petition. During the reporting period, USCIS expanded up-front processing programs to two additional small field offices. However, inadequate resources for transitioning to the new process and other circumstances have limited the success of the pilot programs at these two offices.

Recommendations

This report includes summaries of the Ombudsman's formal recommendations for the 2007 reporting period, as well as those recommendations to which the Ombudsman received new USCIS responses. Recommendations during the reporting period focused on notice to customers and stakeholders, transparency in agency programs, and improving Freedom of Information Act operations.

Ombudsman Outreach

During the reporting period, the Ombudsman traveled to over 40 USCIS facilities, met with countless stakeholder organizations, and held numerous in-person and telephonic meetings with interested parties. The Ombudsman urges USCIS to be a more transparent agency with better communication with its customers, and in this regard, the Ombudsman has sought to lead by example.

Key outreach initiatives include:

- **Teleconferences.** During the reporting period, the Ombudsman began a pilot teleconference series with customers and stakeholders to hear and address their comments and concerns on specific topics and regarding certain offices.
- **Trends Email.** The Ombudsman maintains an email account specifically for customers and stakeholders who have concerns about trends and systemic issues to suggest solutions. The majority of correspondence forwarded to the Ombudsman's trends email pertains to adjudications delays due to FBI name checks.
- **Virtual Ombudsman's Office.** As an alternative to local Ombudsman offices, for which there are no budget requests or allocations for FY 08, the Ombudsman is working with the relevant DHS components to develop a "Virtual Ombudsman's Office." The Ombudsman expects this program to be operational and make services of the Ombudsman more easily available to individuals and employers across the country via the internet by FY 08.
- **Ombudsman's Priorities.** The reporting period priorities, posted on the Ombudsman's website, were: (1) Recommending Solutions to Systemic Issues that Continue to Cause Individual Case Problems; (2) Expanding Up-Front Processing Programs; (3) Addressing USCIS Fundamental Budget Issues; (4)

Reviewing Processing Delays Caused by USCIS Security Screening; and (5)
Improving USCIS Customer Service and Communications.

Case Problems

By statute, the Ombudsman receives and processes case problems to assist individuals and employers who experience difficulties with USCIS. The case problem resolution unit also helps identify systemic issues for the Ombudsman to recommend solutions. During the reporting period, the Ombudsman and USCIS refined communication processes to improve case problem resolution capability.

Looking Forward

In 2007-2008, the Ombudsman will continue to identify areas in which individuals and employers have problems interfacing with USCIS, and to the extent possible, propose changes to mitigate identified problems. The Ombudsman will gather information and feedback from USCIS customers and stakeholders by continuing to conduct frequent site visits to USCIS facilities; meeting regularly with community, employer, and immigration law organizations; and expanding individual and employer access to the Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman will improve the process for resolving problems individuals and employers face in dealing with USCIS by establishing a Virtual Ombudsman's Office to provide for online case problem submission. Additionally, the Ombudsman will continue to initiate and expand activities to promote interagency cooperation and holistic approaches to immigration issues.

CASE PROBLEM

In fall 2003, an applicant filed a green card application, which remained pending due to FBI name checks until spring 2007. During the course of the adjudication, the applicant was fingerprinted and applied for interim benefits several times. Although the applicant applied for most of the interim benefits in a timely manner, the filing of the last EAD was not timely, and the applicant had to end his employment. In correspondence to the Ombudsman in the winter of 2007, the applicant related that he is a cancer patient who no longer has income necessary to pay for treatments.

In February 2007, USCIS made public the criteria for expedited treatment of FBI name checks. While this change should help with specific cases, the *status quo* for FBI name check completion is unacceptable from the standpoint of national security and immigration benefits processing.

3. Value of the FBI Name Checks

The challenge for USCIS (and perhaps the challenge for DHS and the entire federal government) is to evaluate the value of maintaining the current FBI name check process relative to considerations of threat, vulnerability, and consequence. The Ombudsman agrees with the assessment of many case workers and supervisors at USCIS field offices and service centers that the FBI name check process has limited value to public safety or national security, especially because in almost every case the applicant is in the United States during the name check process, living or working without restriction.

The Ombudsman recommended in the 2006 Annual Report (at p. 25) that the FBI name check process be re-examined. Delays in the name check process actually prolong an individual's presence in the United States while the check is pending. In this sense, the current USCIS name check policy may increase the risk to national security by extending the time a potential criminal or terrorist remains in the country.

In its 2006 Annual Report Response (at p. 10), USCIS stated:

Although these security checks may require a more lengthy processing time, USCIS believes that performing them is essential to identifying national security and public safety concerns that would not have been uncovered by other means . . . in, a few cases, the information obtained from the FBI through this process has reflected very significant issues and risks. FBI name checks disclose information to USCIS that is otherwise not available. Information contained in 39 [percent] of the FBI positive responses (letterhead memoranda) received in FY 06 was not contained in IBIS/TECS, USCIS' primary background check tool. . . . [A]lthough a heavy price is paid in inquiries, mandamus actions, and other forms of litigation, USCIS is committed to effective

background checks, and thus is committed to the FBI name check. In fact, under the new fee rule currently under review, USCIS proposes to dedicate more funds to the FBI name check process as the FBI has indicated the fees they charge for these checks will increase and additional staff will be added to the process. This should help to speed up the name check process and reduce the backlog significantly.

Use of the 39 percent positive response rate as referenced by USCIS to justify continuing this program may exaggerate the value of the FBI name check. It is unclear how many of the FBI name check "responses" also were revealed by one or more of the other security checks conducted for the applications. To date, the Ombudsman has been unable to ascertain from USCIS the total number of actual problem cases that the agency discovered exclusively as a result of the FBI name check. The Ombudsman understands that most, if not all, of the problem cases which would result in an eventual denial of benefits also can be revealed by the other more efficient, automated criminal and security checks that USCIS initiates.

COMMENTS FROM OMBUDSMAN'S TELECONFERENCE

One caller mentioned that USCIS does not schedule applicants for interviews because security clearances are not yet completed. He suggested that USCIS needs to look at the cost-benefit of doing these clearances. The caller stated he is in the military and has a top secret clearance.

Another caller suggested that information could be sent every "X" number of months to the applicant or attorney that the application still is held up for pending name checks, which would avert the many update requests.

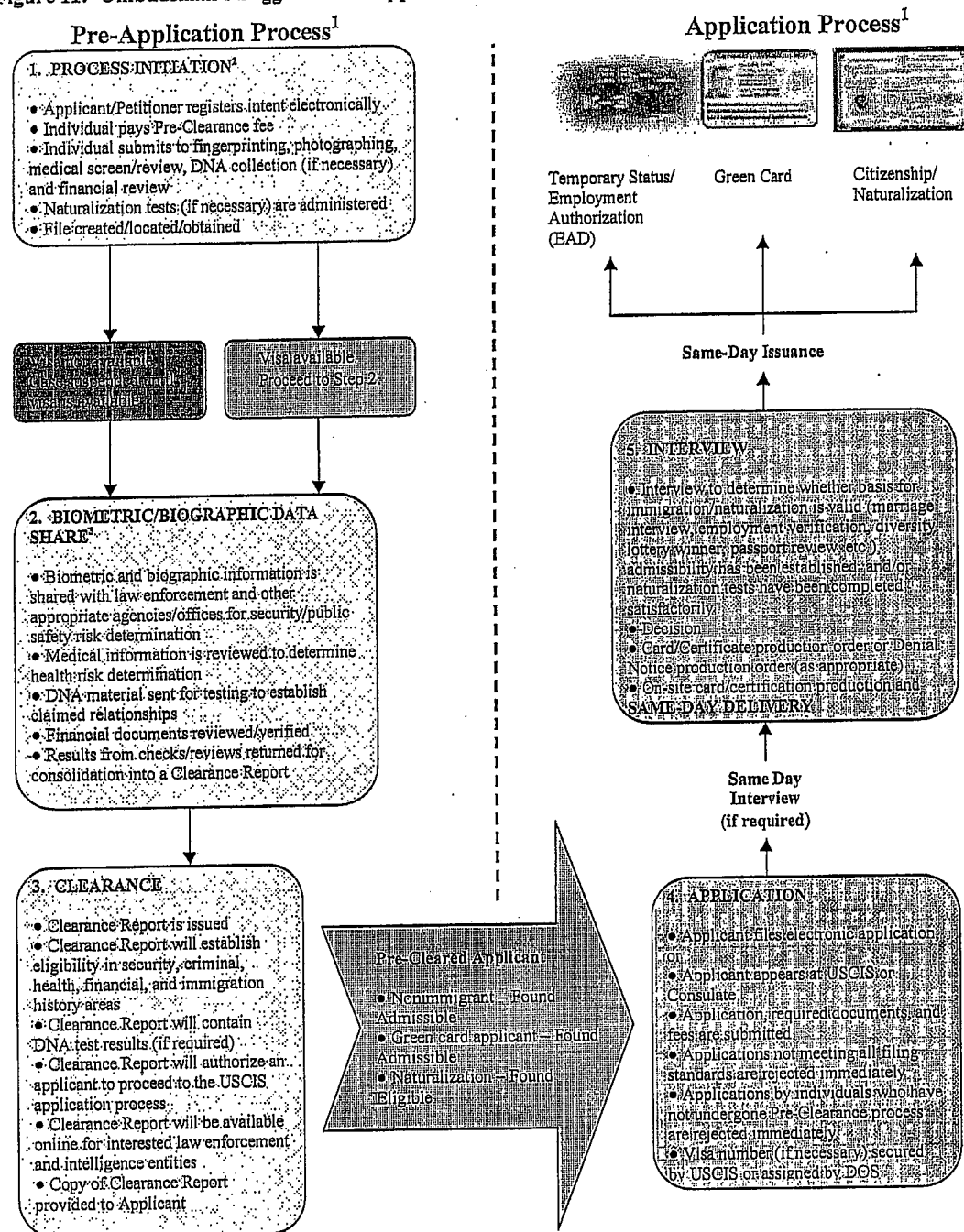
4. Possible Solutions to the FBI Name Check Delays

During this and previous reporting periods, the Ombudsman had numerous meetings with USCIS leadership on FBI name checks and discussed a number of solutions to the name check logjam.

a. Pre-Application Security Checks

A possible solution to the name check problem is pre-application security checks. USCIS has not chosen to implement such a process, which would dramatically impact the agency's revenue stream for a short period of time. Simultaneously, USCIS is failing to make basic changes to its processing methodology to reduce fraud and ineligible applicants. Instead, USCIS continues to substantially fund a process with questionable value. USCIS maintains that the name check process is of value, but it remains unclear whether the process has added any additional value over the security processes already in place.

Figure 11: Ombudsman's Suggested Pre-Application Security Check Process



1. May be performed in the United States or abroad.
2. Can include individuals applying for nonimmigrant visas or changes of status, individuals applying for immigrant status (adjustment or consular process), refugees, and naturalization applicants.
3. DHS/USCIS will collect and share data through an integrated case (person-based) management system. A component of this system will be an immigration case management system.

Figure 11 outlines the security screening steps to clear an applicant prior to interview, where necessary, and for adjudication of the immigration benefits application. The applicant/petitioner would register intent and pay a fee to cover the costs of the process. Pre-application is more than a pre-screening that determines *prima facie* eligibility. It moves the case to an adjudicating officer who reviews the file and interviews the applicant, if necessary. Since all fingerprints, biometrics, security clearances, necessary documents, medical evaluation, financial support, and visa availability are cleared, the applicant can be processed to conclusion immediately after interview. A Clearance Report is documentary proof that the applicant successfully completed the pre-application process. This process would place biometrics capture and security screening in the hands of appropriate law enforcement/contract employees, trained in the pre-screening process, and the determination of eligibility for benefits in the hands of USCIS officers trained in immigration law.

The agency also should review the DHS resources available to assist in exploring options to solve the backlogged FBI name check process. A number of DHS law enforcement entities perform security checks similar to those performed by USCIS.


b. USCIS Background Check Service IT System for Tracking FBI Name Check Cases

USCIS' 2006 Annual Report Response (at p. 10) indicates that the agency's planned Background Check Service (BCS), a new IT system that will track the status of background and security checks for pending cases, was to be implemented in late April with deployment beginning in May 2007. As of this writing, the BCS is not yet deployed. Currently, USCIS has limited capability to produce reports detailing the status of long-pending FBI name check cases. In addition, USCIS systems do not automatically indicate when a delayed name check is complete and the case can be adjudicated. Often, this leads to a situation where the validity of other checks expire before USCIS reviews the case. Those other checks then need to be reinitiated, adding financial and time costs for applicants and USCIS. The Ombudsman fully supports the expeditious rollout of the BCS system.


c. A Risk-Based Approach to FBI Name Checks

Name checks do not differentiate whether the individual has been in the United States for many years or a few days, is from and/or has traveled frequently to a country designated as a State Sponsor of Terrorism, or is a member of the U.S. military. Many individuals subject to lengthy name checks are either already green card holders or have been issued Employment Authorization Documents (EADs). These documents allow them to receive Social Security cards and state drivers' licenses. Most green card applicants are also eligible to receive advance parole enabling them to travel outside the United States and return as long as their cases are pending, which can be for many years under the current process.

CASE PROBLEM

In early 2006, the applicant applied for naturalization. USCIS informed the applicant that the application is pending due to the FBI name check. The applicant currently is a contract employee for a federal agency and was security screened prior to beginning that employment. 

CASE PROBLEM

The applicant's green card application was filed in early 2004. The application remains pending due to the FBI name check. The applicant previously served as a security officer at a U.S. embassy and was subject to rigorous security screening for the position. 

In November 2006, Secretary Chertoff discussed a risk-based approach to homeland security threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences:

[T]he core principle that animates what we do at DHS . . . is risk management. It is a recognition of the fact that management of risk is not elimination of risk. There is no elimination of risk in life, and anybody who promises every single person protection against every threat at every moment in every place in the country is making a false promise . . . What we do have to do is identify and prioritize risks -- understanding the threat, the vulnerability and the consequence. And then we have to apply our resources in a cost-effective manner, using discipline and common sense in order to minimize the risk without imposing undue cost on our communities and our families.⁴³

Despite Secretary Chertoff's continuing emphasis on risk management, USCIS performs FBI name checks without the benefit of risk management modeling. In recent visits to USCIS field offices, a number of leaders have questioned the usefulness of the FBI name checks citing some of the same concerns discussed here. The process is not working and consideration should be given to re-engineering it to include a risk-based approach to immigration screening and national security. The U.S. Government Accountability Office recently noted in a report that "[w]hile the Secretary of DHS has expressed a commitment to risk management, DHS has not

⁴³ DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff, Prepared Remarks at the 2006 Grants & Training National Conference, Washington, D.C. (Nov. 28, 2006); http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/speeches/sp_1164738645429.shtm (last visited June 3, 2007).

performed comprehensive risk assessments in . . . immigration and customs systems to guide resource allocation decisions.”⁴⁴

Every effort should be undertaken to identify and remove persons who pose threats to the United States, which would include rescinding immigration benefits after USCIS has granted them. It would be irresponsible for law enforcement entities to stop their investigation of a potential crime merely because the person who is the subject of their investigation has obtained a green card or U.S. citizenship. Similarly, it would be illogical to think that delaying issuance of a green card or U.S. citizenship will prevent a criminal from committing a crime. Considering the protection the FBI name check provides, the cost of government resources used, and mental and actual hardships to applicants and their families, USCIS should reassess the continuation of its policy to require FBI name checks in their current form.

RECOMMENDATION AR 2007 -- 06

In addition to the Ombudsman's recommendation in the 2006 Annual Report, AR 2006-04, the Ombudsman recommends that USCIS: (1) evaluate the value of the name check in its current format and establish a risk-based approach to screening for national security concerns; (2) work with the FBI to provide the necessary resources to perform name checks in a timely manner; and (3) provide greater transparency to customers by publishing monthly the number of long-pending FBI name check cases.

G. Interim Benefits

The Ombudsman strongly supports efforts by USCIS to eliminate the need for interim benefits in favor of timely, efficient, and secure adjudication of the ultimate immigration benefit.

1. Background

Generally, USCIS issues interim benefits – EADs and advance parole documents (international travel documents) – to individuals who have green card applications pending with the agency for over 90 days.⁴⁵ The Ombudsman is encouraged by constructive dialogue with USCIS during the reporting period that addresses funding and security issues related to the processing of interim benefits.

On May 30, 2007, USCIS established new filing fees for immigration benefits.⁴⁶ Under the new fee schedule, USCIS will charge a single fee for green card applications to include recovery of the processing costs for interim benefits. The Ombudsman supports this approach to

⁴⁴ U.S. Government Accountability Office Report “Homeland Security: Management and Programmatic Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security,” GAO-07-398T at 2 (Feb. 2007); <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d07398t.pdf> (last visited June 6, 2007).

⁴⁵ See 8 C.F.R. § 274a.13(d).

⁴⁶ See “Adjustment of the Immigration and Naturalization Benefit Application and Petition Fee Schedule,” 72 Fed. Reg. 29,851 (May 30, 2007); see also section III.H.1.